



REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Remote Viewer : LB  
 \* Interviewer : FA  
 \* Observer(s) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* Date : 10/07/85  
 \* Starting time : 1320 hours, local  
 \* Site # : 0762  
 \* Acquisition by: (CRV) ERV PRV ARV BRV Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* Working mode : (GT) HEM Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* Feedback class: A B (C)  
 \*

557201  
308928

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Ending time : 1341 hours, local  
 \* Notes : SEA Tng PI Back Ache  
 \* Highest stage : III  
 \* Evaluation : +  
 \*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Actual site : Nazca Lines, Peru  
 \* RV summary : Pg 5  
 \* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*

7 OCT. 85  
FR. MEADE  
FRED  
1320 HRS.

P.I. BACKACHE

557201  
308928

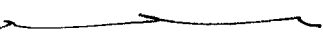


A: ACROSS  
RISING  
AND  
DOWN  
HARD  
C  
B: LAND C

S2: BROWN C  
GREEN C  
COOL C

CONF. BAK.  
"NOT BAK"

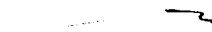
557201  
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A:

MISS BAK.

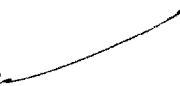
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A: RISING  
HARD

CONF. BAK.

557201  
308928



A: RISING  
HARD

B: LAND C

S2: CURVING C  
SMOOTH C

ACOL BAK  
VOLCANO.

COLD  
WHITE CFB  
ROUGH TOXPOUS C  
ROCKY C  
DRY C

(2)

SZ! WIND SOUNDS C  
COOL

NO L BUK.

LIKE COOL BREEZE  
+ HOT SUN

CUNYIN C

STEOP CFB

SLOPING PC

RE

557201  
308928

NO L BUK.  
"SOLAR ONE"

MISS BUK.

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308928

AC. ACROSS  
HAND

B! LAZED

SZ! SMOOTH

NO L BUK.  
LIKE LASS

UNOVON C

WUGOD C SY

NO L BUK.  
SQUARED CORNER  
(VIBRO VIBRO)  
LIKE A ROVING  
INTERSECTION

FLAT C  
SLOPED C

SK

NO L BUK.

(3)

S2 : MASSIVE (   
 HOLE (   
 SMALL (   
 NATURAL (   
 LOTS OF BROWN (   
 DRY (   
 WIDE (   
 EXPANSIVE (

A1 RAK ?

WIDE (   
 OPEN (   
 EMPTY (

A1 RAK

~~AT~~   
 AWE AT SMOOTHNESS   
 NOTHING THERE

F LAY (   
 LIND ( SY   
 RODS CFB   
 TANS "

AOL RAK.   
 MANS.

4

ALL DAY.  
LEARNED CANYON

5

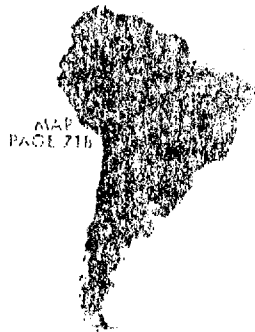
SUMMARY: SITE IS OPEN, EXPANSIVE, EMPTY LAND.  
IT IS FLAT & DRY. IT IS ROCKY, UNUSUAL, HARD.  
IT IS MAINLY FLAT W/ SLOPING AREAS, ~~TO LINES~~.  
IT HAS LINES, IS NATURAL, ROCKY

SITE END  
1341

# Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

CPYRGHT

PICTURE STORY BY  
LOREN  
MCINTYRE



**D**EEP and RAUGHT and tall sharp, a  
sun-baked rock more than a mile  
long, edges the desert in southern  
Peru. Wandering mule paths that cross  
it only emphasize the precision of its design.

Throughout hundreds of square miles of  
arid plain, other markings abound, most  
of them concentrated between the towns of  
Nazca and Palpa. Known as the Nazca  
Lines, they form a geometrical mélange of  
quadrangles, triangles, and trapezoids;  
spiral, zigzag lines; narrow lines that ex-  
tend more than five miles; and a desert  
menagerie of creatures—birds, reptiles, and  
whales—some six and a half feet long.

Because some of the figures resemble  
those of ancient Nazca pottery, archaeol-  
ogists have called the lines "the Nazca  
pottery of the desert." Others call them "the  
fourth great wonder of the world," between roughly  
the Sphinx, the Great Pyramids, and a sphinx.

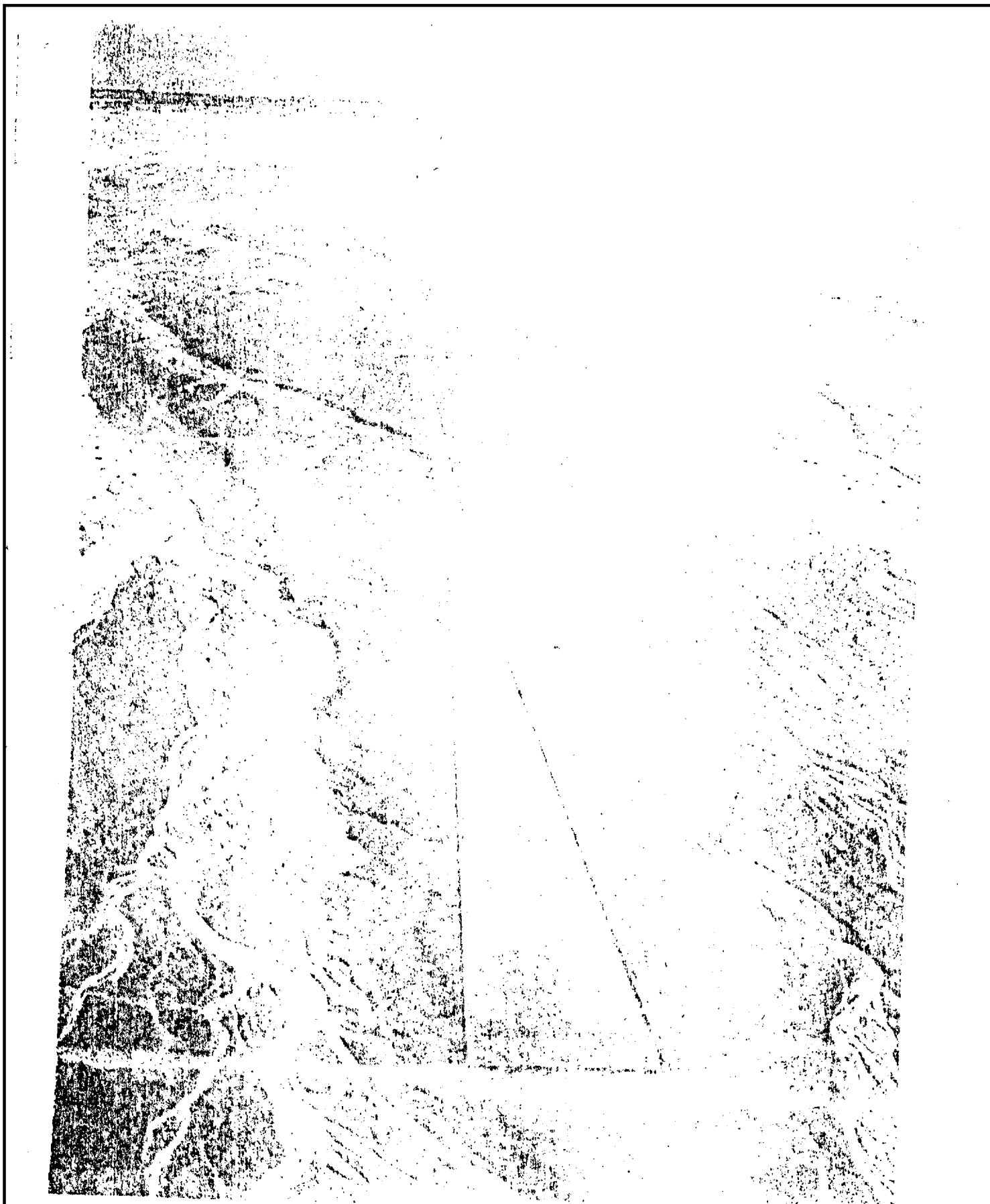
At least 10,000 lines must have been sym-  
bolized on the desert floor, surrounding 60 or  
more ancient cities. Some expect the  
Nazca Lines to be a calendar, others a map, others  
a record of the ancient Nazca's life. In this  
feature, we look at the lines and the mystery  
they hold.

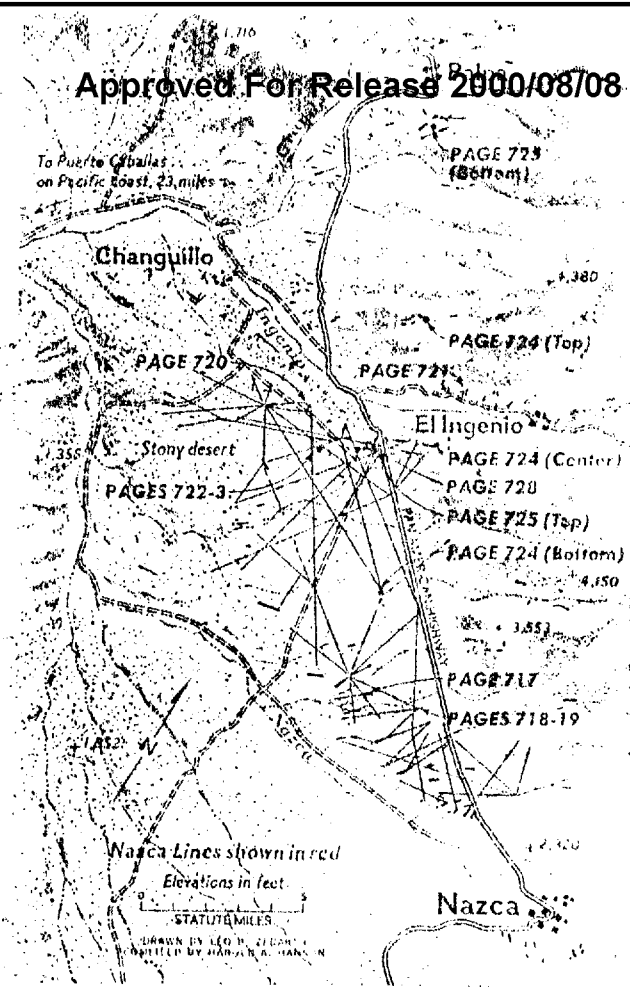
The Nazca Lines were ancient, constructed  
about 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. There have  
been many theories about them, but they were prob-  
ably created by the Nazca, or some form of  
ancient Peruvian, or a lost civilization.

In 1892, H. H. Hensley, the first scholar to study  
the Nazca Lines, was the first to recognize  
them as a calendar. He believed that the lines  
were created by the Nazca, or some form of  
ancient Peruvian, or a lost civilization. He  
believed that the lines were created by the  
Nazca, or some form of ancient Peruvian, or  
a lost civilization.

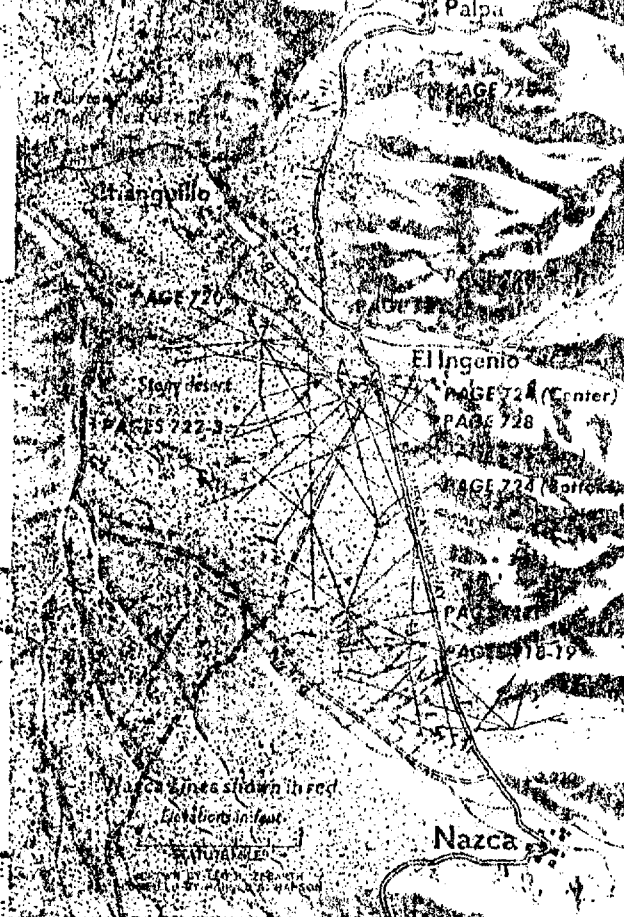
A 1948 study, however, partly by the  
National Geographic Society, maintained  
that some of the lines do indeed point to  
certain positions of the sun and moon in  
relation to the horizon, as well as to the rising and  
setting points on the horizon of some of  
the bright stars. But, the study indi-  
cates the lines could not be expected  
to be exact.

And so the mystery remains, including  
the most fundamental question of all: Why  
did the Nazca create these designs?  
They are so old, they could never see,  
and they are so old, they could never see.





The Nazca Lines are a series of ancient geoglyphs in the Nazca Desert of southern Peru. They were created by the Nazca civilization, which flourished from approximately 500 to 1000 AD. The lines are etched into the light-colored, sandy ground of the desert, and they form a variety of shapes, including animals, plants, and human figures. The most famous of these are the large, stylized figures of a monkey, a bird, and a deity. The purpose of the lines remains a mystery, but they are believed to have been used for religious or ceremonial purposes.



FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS Maria Reiche has photographed and charted *las lineas*, striving to complete a map of the hundreds of designs and figures that score a tableland some 30 miles long, threaded by the Pan American Highway (map, upper left). A National Geographic Society grant now aids her work.

At her desk in Lima (left), the German-born mathematician glances up from a chart, where azimuths of lines dart off in almost all the directions of the compass.

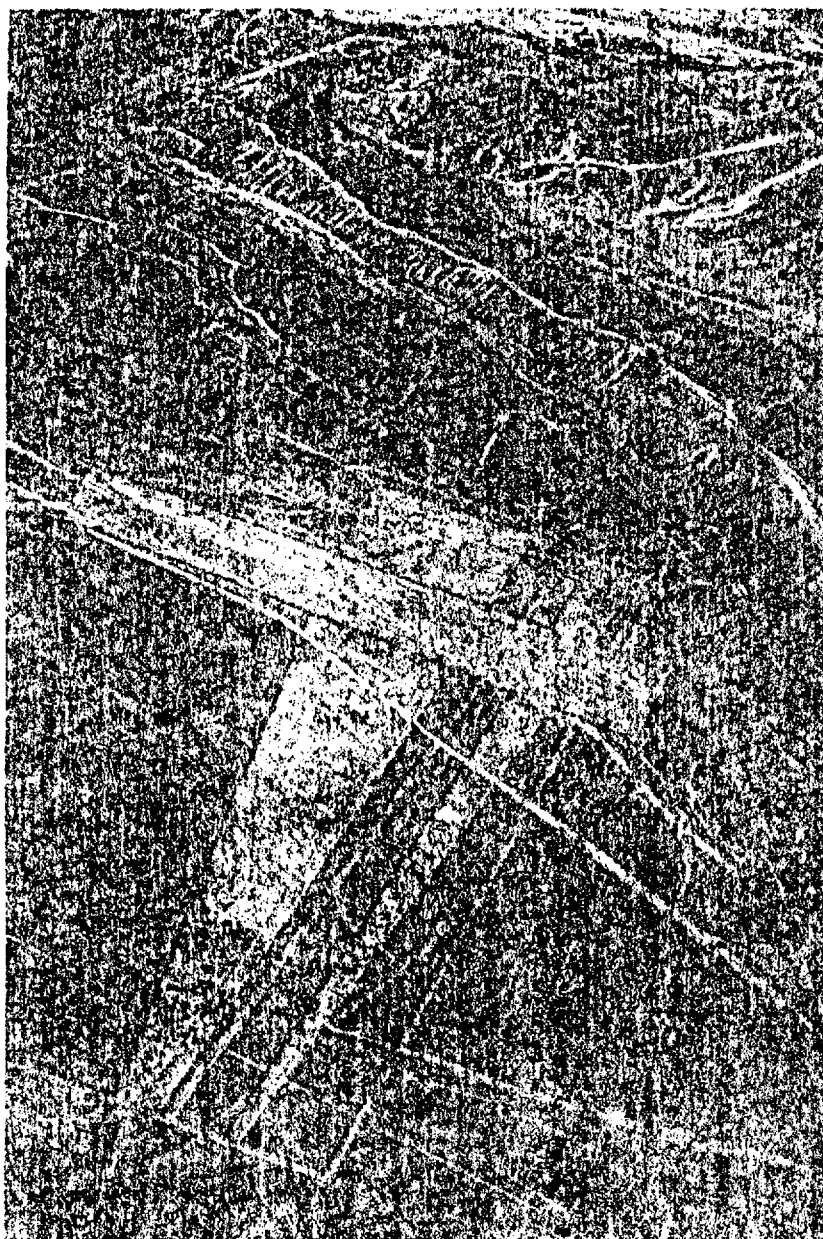
During fieldwork Miss Reiche sleeps on a camp cot behind her car on the rocky, grassless Peruvian "pampa," rising before first light for a breakfast of grapefruit and canned milk. Despite her 72 years, she then sets to work with a zeal as relentless as the noonday sun.

With the reel of tape in her left hand, she has just completed measuring one of the sides of a trapezoidal field (right). Seen from the air (above), it resembles a hillock, then branches off octopuslike over the pampa.

Miss Reiche scoffs the suggestion that such markings may have been airfields for outer-space visitors to earth in prehistoric times. "Once you remove the stones, the ground is quite soft," she says. "I'm afraid the spacemen would have gotten stuck."







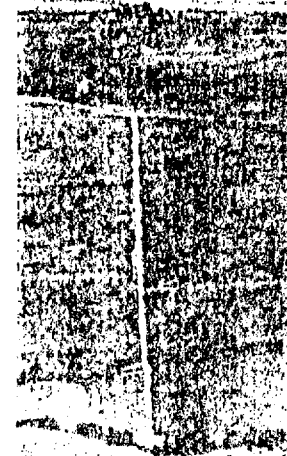
**A**S IF DESIGNED AND DRAWN by a mad geometrician, markings great and small litter the pampa in configurations that defy explanation. They sometimes ignore topography as well.

Trapezoids congregate on a plateau that overlooks the Ingenio Valley (above). Others march up—or is it down?—the slopes of an old wash beside farmers' fields (right), accompanied by platoons of lines that appear to go nowhere. The looped pattern below them lacks the precision of

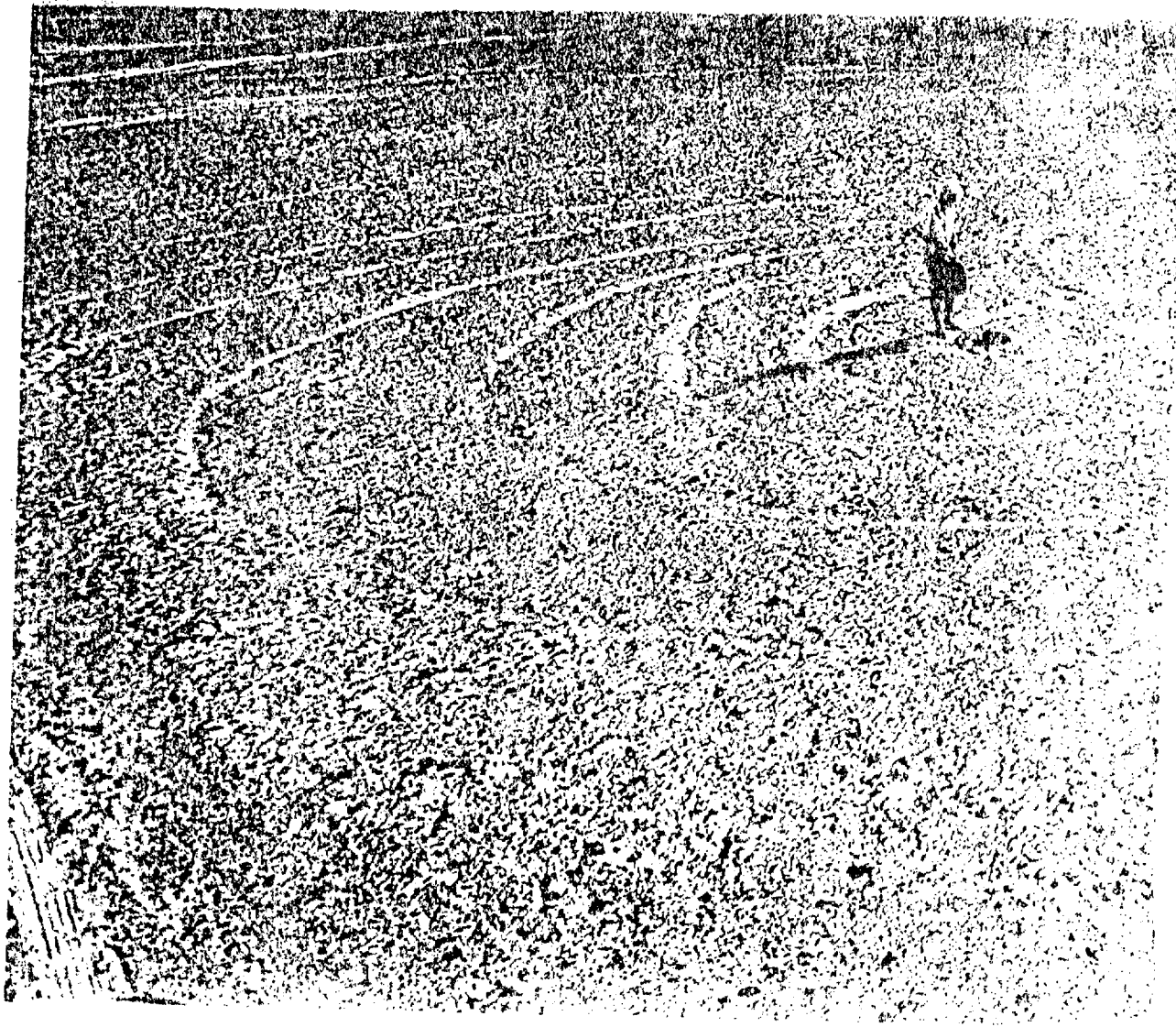
many ancient lines and may be the remains of an irrigation system.

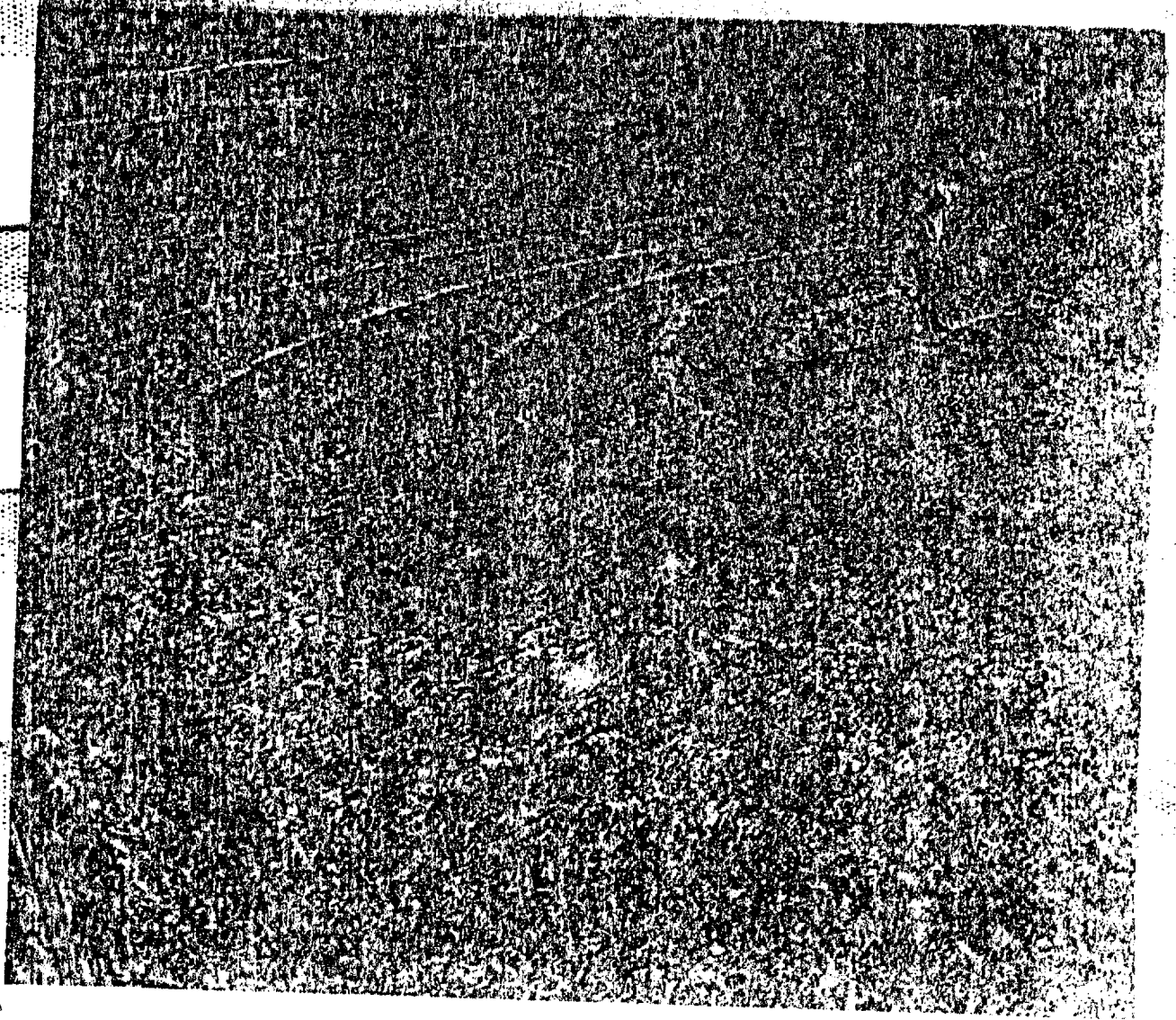
"Throughout the pampa," says Miss Reiche, "lines stretch for miles, crossing valleys and traversing hills, never swerving from their courses. Surveyors have been astonished by their straightness."

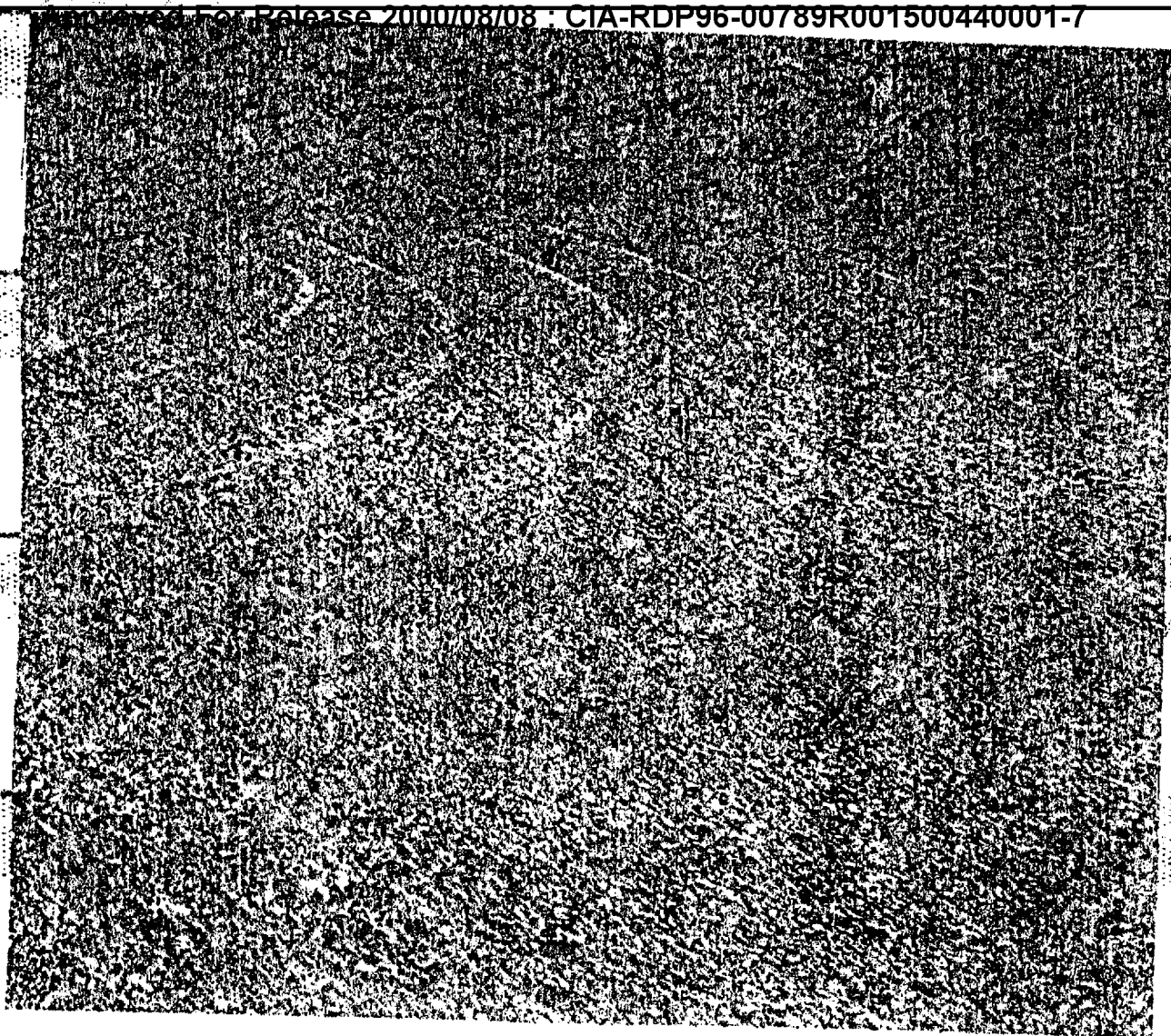
How did the Nazcas achieve such exactitude? Along some lines the remains of posts have been found at intervals approaching a mile. Perhaps sighting stations with men standing in line behind them? Perhaps,



CPYRGHT

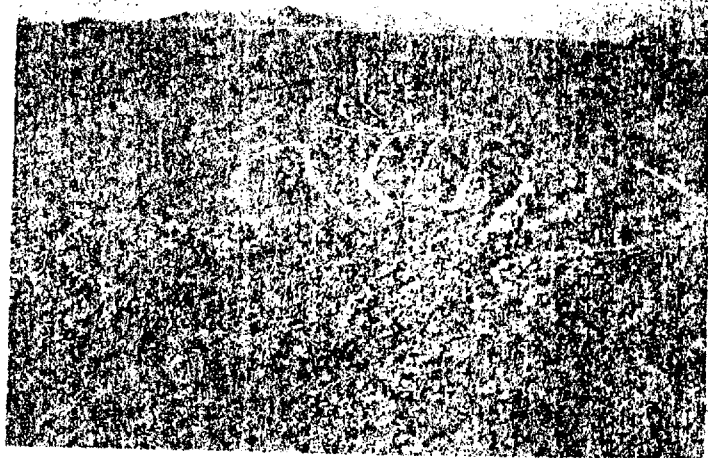






**L**ONGER than a football field and completely visible only from the air, a monkey (left) leans to grasp—nothing. Its left hand measures more than 40 feet across (right). Miss Reiche stands within the whorled furrows that comprise its tail (above).

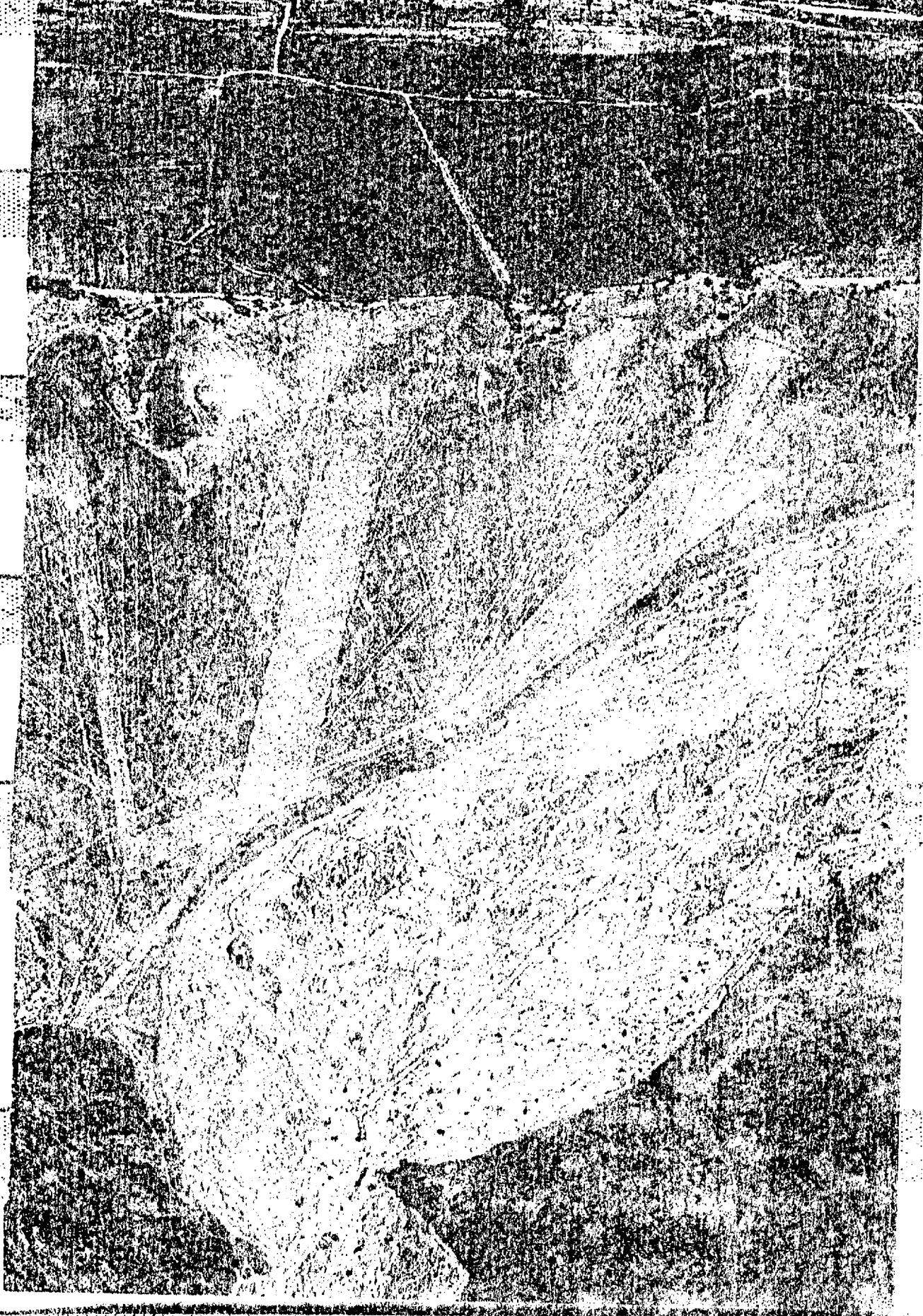
The figure looks like any of several monkeys—woolly, spider, or capuchin—that live in tropical forests on the east slopes of the Andes, some 200 miles distant. But Nazca artists, who probably learned of these monkeys through trade contacts with forest peoples, weren't always accurate in anatomical detail. They gave their monkey four fingers on one hand, five on the other, and a prehensile tail that curves up instead of down.

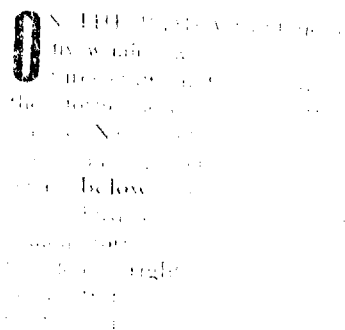


*Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines*

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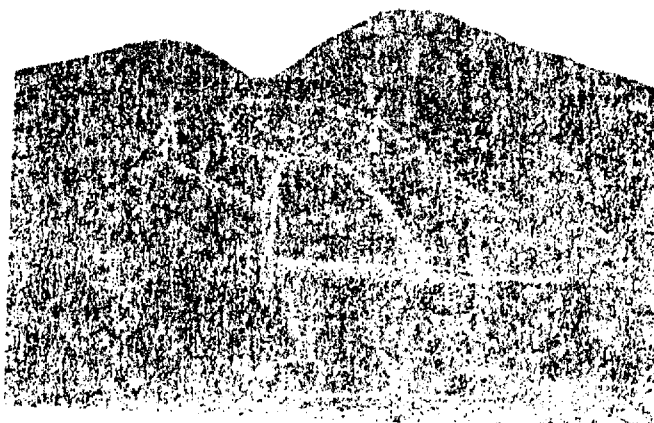
CPYRGHT





1. *What is the purpose of the study?*  
2. *What are the research objectives?*  
3. *What are the research questions?*

Values of the first minimum  $\lambda_{\text{min}}$  are calculated with the assumption that the electron might be scattered at  $90^\circ$ . No significant change is seen in the  $\lambda_{\text{min}}$  values with the change of  $\lambda$ .



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CRAVE FLU...  
 Lines...  
 them...  
 der 150 feet...  
 long almost...  
 could...  
 burgies, jeep...  
 similar...  
 100 years...

For years Moss...  
 the line...  
 when the...  
 her...  
 that...  
 lines...  
 cancelled...

725

